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PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON DISPLACED PERSONS

THIRD ANNUAL
REPORT

Send these, the homeless, tempest tossed to me."



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

JOHN S. FINE, GOVERNOR

BY D.612.1

READ IT!

ALL ABOUT THE COVER

The spirit, and, we hope the end result of the Commission's resettlement program, is epitomized in the art work of the cover. We are proud of it! Why? William G. A. Rohrbeck who executed the cover emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania in 1923. He was ''tempest tossed'' after World War I -- yearned to ''breathe free''; and, like the displaced persons of World War II, now in our midst, passed through the ''golden door'' lighted by the lamp held aloft by the Goddess of Liberty immortalized in the statue's inscription by Emma Lazarus:

"Give me your tired, your poor,

Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.

Send these, the Homeless, tempest tossed to me.

I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

A WILL AND A WAY

Bill was born in Germany in 1898 and served two years in the German army. His parents were unable to afford him an academic education, but Bill believed that "where there is a will there is a way." Before leaving Germany he spent all available time in night schools. Arriving in Pennsylvania he obtained work as a painter and decorator and used his savings to enter the School of Arts in Philadelphia from which he graduated with honor in 1928.

His chosen profession provided opportunities to decorate public and commercial buildings, churches and homes and execute many murals. An enthusiast in the revival of handicrafts Mr. Rohrbeck helped to organize the Pennsylvania Guild of Craftsmen of which he is a past president and director. Because of his skills he has served as teacher and lecturer in handicrafts and fine arts in central Pennsylvania where he is acclaimed as an outstanding craftsman and artist.

Fortunately Bill, as an employe of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security, has followed with appreciative and sympathetic interest the work of this Commission; hence, obviously, he was the artist to fashion and design the cover which he has done with self-experienced feeling.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

John S. Fine

Governor

FORMAL TRANSMITTAL MEMORANDUM

Subject:

1951 Report of Pennsylvania

Commission on Displaced Persons

To:

The Governor

From:

Commission Chairman

I have the honor to submit herewith the 1951 activity report of the Commission on Displaced Persons.

A. C. Baugher, Chairman

Frank K. Boal, Secretary



PENNSYL VANIA COMMISSION

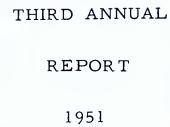
ON

DISPLACED

PERSONS



A. C. Baugher
Chairman
Pennsylvania Commission
on Displaced Persons







JOHN S. FINE
Governor
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



David M. Walker Secretary Labor and Industry



INTRODUCTION

As of December 31, 1951, the International Refugee Organization ceased to exist. That organization, created by the United Nations, was assigned the task of finding homes and employment for between 1-1/4 and 1-1/2 million homeless, displaced and refugee persons whose plight was a natural aftermath of the ravages of World War II. The IRO assumed operational responsibilities July 1, 1947.

Shortly before the demise of IRO the 23 nations which participated in the resettlement work created an organization titled Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for Movement of Migrants from Europe. The contemplated activities of PICME will be treated in later paragraphs.

The discontinuance of IRO activities ties in with cessation of acceptance of sponsor assurances by the United States Displaced Persons Commission and forecasts the complete abolishment of the Federal Commission by mid 1952, unless Congress extends its life. Obviously then, the Pennsylvania Commission will shortly follow suit. This may well be the final report of the Commission; therefore, it is considered appropriate to sketch briefly the Pennsylvania Commission's creation, review 1951 activities, appraise the work accomplished and transmit the report to the Commonwealth and the Federal archives.

Congress, by Public Law 774 (80th Congress) approved June 25, 1948, authorized the United States to join the IRO, created the Federal Displaced Persons Commission and made an initial appropriation of \$141,000,000 to start the program. Prior to this country's affiliation with the IRO, American voluntary welfare agencies -- principally religious, fraternal and civic organizations -- dealt directly with IRO, with head-quarters in Geneva, and with operating centers in Western Europe -- Western Germany particularly.

The primary intent of Congress was to systematize the processing of displaced persons in the European refugee camps, give them relief, by means of admission into this country with

the least possible delay, an objective never fully attained, from the standpoint of smooth operations. Once the Federal Commission became active, governors of all states were importuned by the President to set up commissions or committees to find employment and housing for the immigrants who would be admitted to our shores under temporary, liberalized regulations.

The IRO-USDPC procedures effectuating Public Law 774 became complex and cumbersome because numerous Federal agencies participated in the overseas examination of the refugees, sometimes duplicating investigation work and sometimes taking cross-purpose action.

PERSONAL LETTER OF CONVEYANCE FROM CHAIRMAN BAUGHER TO GOVERNOR FINE.

January 31, 1952

The Honorable John S. Fine Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

My dear Governor Fine:

It is a pleasure to bring to you our annual report from the Pennsylvania Commission on Displaced Persons. The Commission was able to carry on during the year because of the wholehearted support given by the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, and by some 20 voluntary agencies.

The time and service which Frank K. Boal, Deputy Secretary of Labor and Industry, has given has been of inestimable value. The maturity of his judgment and his sympathetic understanding of the work could not easily be duplicated. He has rendered distinguished service in the work of the Commission.

There is one phase of this humanitarian service of getting displaced persons settled into our American way of life to which I wish to call attention. It is my opinion that the Commission has been reasonably successful in getting these displaced persons located in communities where they could earn a livelihood. But we are impressed anew with the truth "man does not live by bread alone." Invariably these people are not entirely happy and settled until they find a fellowship with those who speak their language, and those with whom they have a common religious faith.

As a result many of them have left their places of first employment on farms and in smaller urban areas, and moved into the larger cities where they could find not only employment but also a congenial social and religious culture.

This situation has brought some criticism of the entire program. And on the surface the criticism may appear justified, but upon a more thoughtful and sympathetic study of the problem, one cannot fail to see the validity of the tendency of the displaced person to want to change his location.

We recognize that the work of the Commission cannot well go much beyond the initial location of these people where they can earn a livelihood. Beyond this point the deeply moving principles of the human longing for fellowship in a common faith and language must be allowed to operate. Maybe this is the "Matterhorn" of American Democracy.

Respectfully yours,

A.C. BAVGHER

Chairman

CREATION OF PENNSYLVANIA DPC

Less than two months after President Truman signed the Displaced Persons Law, Governor Duff took action as the following letter discloses:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Governor's Office Harrisburg

August 18, 1948

Dr. Clyde A. Lynch, President Lebanon Valley College Annville, Pennsylvania

Dear Doctor Lynch:

The Governor has asked me to inform you that he has today appointed you as Chairman of the State Commission on Displaced Persons.

The purpose of this commission shall be to determine what assistance this Commonwealth can render in solving the Displaced Persons problem.

The Governor requests you to call an organization meeting at a time and place agreeable to you.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID R. PERRY

Secretary to the Governor

A similar letter, addressed to Frank K. Boal, Deputy Secretary of Labor and Industry, appointed him Commission Secretary.

On the same day Governor Duff appointed 21 Pennsylvanians representing church, fraternal, civic, labor and industrial bodies as Commission Members. Fifteen of these members remain "on duty." Their names appear hereafter in this report.

The first meeting (for organizing) was held October 8, 1948. Outstanding in the early days was the program in which the clergy of all faiths informed parishioners of the establishment of the Pennsylvania Commission, its functions and readiness to lend assistance to individuals or organizations. To emphasize the work of the Commission and to publicize its willingness to serve sponsors, Governor Duff and the Commission Chairman made a radio transcription of addresses commemorating January 2 through January 8, 1949, as Displaced Persons' Week. Eightytwo Pennsylvania radio stations broadcast the addresses, and the expense was borne by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. Thereupon the correspondence of the Commission increased. Application forms were prepared and distributed. The initial objectives set by the Commission were to persuade employers, principally farmers, to sponsor displaced persons. Following is the proclamation by Governor Duff:

DISPLACED PERSONS' WEEK January 2 - 8, 1949

Displaced Persons' Week offers the citizens of Pennsylvania the opportunity to share in the great humanitarian enterprise undertaken by the government of the United States. This enterprise is the resettlement of 205,000 displaced persons from the camps and assembly centers of Europe in the rural and urban communities of the United States, within a two-year period, beginning July 1948.

The first shipload of these persecuted and homeless people arrived at our shores a few weeks ago. Homes and jobs awaited them. Within a few hours after their arrival they were on their way to 27 states. Pennsylvania became the home of 77 of these "Delayed Pilgrims." Within the designated period many more will follow.

Displaced Persons' Week serves to remind us of the debt the world owes these lovers of freedom and heroes of resistance. This nation has long recognized the worth of citizens who have been tested by tribulation. This great Commonwealth is the beneficiary of outstanding contributions to health, industry and liberty made by immigrants like those who are now the displaced persons in the camps of Europe.

Now, therefore, I, James H. Duff, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby designate and proclaim January 2 through January 8, 1949, as Displaced Persons' Week, to be observed by the citizens of our Commonwealth as an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the desperate need of these unfortunate victims of totalitarian aggression abroad, and with the provisions of Public Law 774 for bringing approved individuals and families to this country.

I ask that in our churches and synagogues January 2 and 8 be observed as Displaced Persons' Sunday or Sabbath, and that the people of the congregations be informed concerning the procedures by which displaced persons may be resettled here.

I request that the civic, social and charitable organizations, the service clubs and fraternal orders, the press and radio of the Commonwealth conduct programs and publish information designed to stimulate individuals and groups to assume responsibility for the resettlement of displaced persons.

I suggest that requests for displaced persons, together with assurances of housing and employment in accord with Public Law 774, be made to the voluntary organizations who are now at work in this field, including Church World Service, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the United Service for New Americans and the national origin groups.

The State Commission on Displaced Persons of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will serve as a clearing agency for requests and reference.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, in the City of Harrisburg this twenty-third day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and seventy-second.

Ths. H. Durs

JAMES H. DUFF GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

Annual Reports of 1949-1950 are on file with the United States Displaced Persons Commission in Washington, D.C., showing types, numbers, and character of persons settled in Pennsylvania; also, difficulties encountered and methods used to overcome these difficulties. This (1951) report, which in all likelihood will be the last, will be widely distributed to public and college libraries in Pennsylvania and to the Library of Congress. Arrangements will be made to retire the records to the State Library, State Archives, and copies will be sent to the Federal Displaced Persons Commission.

Death Beckons First Chairman: His Successor Takes Over

After the death of Dr. Clyde A. Lynch, August 6, 1950, Governor Duff appointed Dr. A.C. Baugher, President of Elizabethtown College, to the chairmanship. Serving with Dr. Baugher are the following Commission Members:

Members:

Rev. Robert C. Batchelder, Rector, Saint James Church, 115 North Duke Street, Lancaster.

Mr. Benjamin G. Bushong, Brethren Service Center, R. D. No. 2, Columbia.

Mr. Albert H. Lieberman, Chairman, Philadelphia Committee for New Americans, Jewish Welfare Society, 15th & Locust Sts., Phila. 3.

- Mr. Stanley J. Kann, Chairman, United Jewish Fund Budget Committee, Schenley Apartments, Pittsburgh.
- Mr. Paul C. Kazimer, National Treasurer, Slovak Catholic Federation of America, 1122 Sylvan Avenue, Homestead.
- Mr. Orie O. Miller, Executive Secretary, Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pennsylvania.
- Mr. James L. McDevitt, President, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, A. F. of L., Front and Pine Streets, Harrisburg.
- Mr. Harry Boyer, President, Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council, C.I.O., Dauphin Building, Harrisburg.
- Mr. Stephen M. Tkatch, National President, Greek Catholic Union of the U.S.A., 10th Avenue and Dixon Street, Munhall.
- Honorable Miles Horst, Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg.
- Leo G. Knoll, Esq., Chairman, Polish-American Congress, Connell Building, Scranton.
- Honorable Blair F. Gunther, American Committee for Resettlement of Polish Displaced Persons, Court House, Pittsburgh.
- Very Rev. Msgr. James M. Powers, Director, Department of Catholic Charities, 205 West 9th Street, Erie.
- Dr. Walter Gallan, Executive Director, United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, 45 DeLong Building, Philadelphia 7.
- Ivan Michaelson Czap, Esq., Chairman, Federated Russian Orthodox Clubs, 1312 Morris Building., 1421 Chestnut St. Philadelphia 2.

Red Tape Stalls Arrival of Farm Labor

Not only were the "pioneer" Pennsylvania sponsors of DPs quick to guarantee housing and employment but they formed units to receive and welcome the newcomers into the local social and economic life. The State Commission, cognizant of an adequate industrial labor supply, and not desiring to create abnormal unemployment in industry, was equally conscious of an existing shortage of farm labor and therefore stressed the practicality of applying for the admission of DPs with agricultural experience. A further reason for urging the immigration of farm workers was the firm conviction that the European emigres would more readily adjust themselves to American customs in a rural community where housing was adequate than they would in heavily populated metropolitan areas where housing was definitely inadequate.

The stream of assurances signed by Pennsylvania farm owners and others seeking domestic labor flowed steadily to Washington



At "Spojnia Farm" in Waymart, (near Carbondale), 27-year-old Marceli Kolosowski has found a good place to work.

in 1948-1949. It was the understanding of the Pennsylvania Commission, sponsors, and the voluntary agencies that DPs would arrive early in 1949 to assist in plowing and planting. But few arrived. Hope then was transferred to receiving the immigrants in time to harvest the crops; but again the inflow was negligible. By January 1950 many farmer-sponsors, and householders who had sponsored domestic workers, cancelled their assurances and with good cause, for by the end of 1949 but six DP farmers, approved by the Pennsylvania Commission, had arrived. The records of the IRO and the USDPC for 1949 and 1950 disclose that South American countries, and states within the British Commonwealth, principally Australia, had received DPs with noticeable regularity and, it would appear, with a minimum of red-tape processing.

The signal achievement of the program was the prevention of exploitation of displaced persons. Whenever an unscrupulous sponsor (of whom there were few) threatened to take advantage of the displaced person's lack of language understanding and paid him less than the morally guaranteed prevailing wage, or provided uninhabitable housing, representatives of the voluntary agencies underwriting the resettlement quickly corrected the situation, usually by placing the alien under a new sponsor.

It is but fair to observe at this point that, while the USDPC was obliged to shoulder the criticism for delay in placing DPs destined for this country on sailing lists, such retardment was not wholly of its creation. Other Federal agencies, apparently not in sympathy with the influx of Europeans, gave meager cooperation and sometimes resorted to delaying tactics. This action, or lack of action, at the national level had a depressing effect on the Pennsylvania program at the state level, and at the voluntary agencies level. Pennsylvania, and her cooperating agencies, had no voice in the formulation of overseas procedures, but was, nevertheless, affected by them.

PENNSYLVANIA NAMED PILOT STATE

As the program developed, it was necessary to discontinue State prepared requisition forms due to non-arrival of sponsored displaced persons, to the hurt of sponsors and to the discredit of the United States Displaced Persons Commission and the IRO. The United States Commission could have made the job easier by prompter servicing of assurances, validation of visas, and delivery in Pennsylvania of displaced persons on schedule. The activity as a whole has been worthwhile. But the pig-in-a-poke, sight-unseen selection of displaced persons, when unnamed DPs replaced name-identified DPs, was never popular with Pennsylvania sponsors.



Refugee physician Helen Grinenko (center) discusses a patient's case with Mrs. Florence Kellaway (left), acting matron at Taylor Hospital in Old Forge and with Anastasia Holodiak (right). Dr. Grinenko must serve as a nurse in the hospital until she will be licensed to practice in the U.S.

While the program for the admission of farm DPs had a status of unrealized expectancy in 1950, the USDPC was conducting a campaign for the admission of professional and skilled DPs. Here the opposition was localized and was stridently voiced by the medical and dental fraternity who were loathe to recognize the professional education and practicing records of their European colleagues by any reciprocal arrangements; hence the Pennsylvania Commission could contribute nothing tangible toward that Federal program. However, a large but unnumbered group of professionals came to Pennsylvania classified as laborers, clerks, etc. They found employment in hospitals and laboratories as laborers, nurses, technicians or chemists. When they have improved their knowledge of English, learned the modus operandi in American hospitals and sanatoria, presumably they will request permission to take the legally required professional examinations when eligible.

In the fall of 1951, the USDPC launched still another campaign to resettle in the United States approximately 20,000 reputedly highly skilled technicians of German ethnic origin, the majority of whom had been expelled from Communist-dominated countries behind the iron curtain. Pennsylvania, at the urgent request of the USDPC, gladly undertook the role of "pilot" state. All the resources of talent and facilities of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, with its network of 106 local offices, was assigned to search for employers who would sponsor individuals or groups in their factories and plants. Frankly, no major success has been achieved at the close of 1951, despite the concentrated effort and thorough canvass of employers. Employers, generally, contended that they faced many risks in assuming sponsorship and enumerated the following: (1) The uncertainty of full-time employment of their present work force because of the uncertainty of so-called defense orders; (2) The reluctance, and sometimes refusal of local Defense Department security officers to clear DPs even although they had been cleared overseas by Intelligence officers; (3) The dissimilarity in European and American tables of measuring which set up a distinct hindrance, unless the manufacturer should be producing articles for European consumption; and (4) the uncertainty as to the time of arrival of a sponsored mechanic.

German ethnics, totaling 192,700, and previously referred to as Volksdeutsche, are defined as persons of German origin who were formerly citizens of countries other than Germany and Austria before their flight or expulsion, but who, on December 31, 1950, possessed neither German nor Austrian citizenship. As of that date 56% of the foregoing total were domiciled in the United States Zone in Europe. Some of these unfortunates trace their "absence" from Germany and Austria to the collapse of the Hapsburg empire during World War I. The future status of the expellees is largely the concern of PICME.



"There is always room for one more", explained Mr. and Mrs. Bartkowski of Dickson City, when asked why she sponsored her nephew, Anthony Maronski, for immigration under the DP Act.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION REPORT

Resettlement of Eligibles by Country of Destination to June 30, 1951

- From: 1. Italy and the Western Areas of Germany and Austria since the end of World War II (when and wherever Allied Armies came into control).
 - 2. All countries since July 1, 1947.

(Estimates)

Country of	Total to June 30, 1951			
Destination	Number / l	Percent		
All Countries	1,037,100	100		
United States	297,900	29		
Austria	180,400*	17		
Israel	135,500#	13		
Canada	110,800	11		
United Kingdom	106,000	10		
France	42,400	4		
Belgium	36,000	3		
Argentina	33,200	3		
Brazil	28,400	3		
Venezuela	19,200	2		
Other and not reported $\sqrt{2}$	47,300	5		

- /1 Rounded to nearest "100".
- Includes countries in which small numbers of refugees have been resettled.
- # Figures for Israel are undergoing review as a result of which they may in future be slightly adjusted.
- * Since July 1, 1947; indicates either (a) lack of resettlement prior to that date, or (b) lack of statistics concerning such resettlement.

Whether Congress will continue or revive the USDPC is uncertain. Certain groups, notably societies with German heritage, are reported planning to ask Congress for further relief. Meanwhile, as of December 31, 1951, approximately 24,200 displaced persons were resettled in Pennsylvania, as against 13,742 on September 30, 1950, and 7,277 as of September 30, 1949. The trend of settlement continued to be in the heavily populated counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny. A breakdown as to county, nationality, sponsoring agency, and indicated occupation is provided in tables attached.

DISPLACED PERSONS ENTERING PENNSYLVANIA DESTINATION BY COUNTY

as of October 31, 1951

Number of		Number of
Displaced		Displaced
Persons	County	Persons
20,199*	Clarion	26
the first and the second secon	Clearfield	50
452	Clinton	25
2,474	Columbia	46
47	Crawford	94
276		
44	Cumberland	28
	Dauphin	238
288	Delaware	902
41	Elk	20
108	Erie	330
842		
139	Fayette	109
	Forest	8
125	Franklin	29
0	Fulton	16
54	Greene	15
34		
324	Huntingdon	42
	_	59
		15
	Displaced Persons 20,199* 452 2,474 47 276 44 288 41 108 842 139 125 0 54 34	Displaced Persons County Clarion Clearfield Clinton Cly 452 Clumbia Crawford Crawford Cumberland Dauphin Delaware Elk 108 Erie 842 139 Fayette Forest Franklin Fulton Greene 34 County

County	Number of Displaced Persons	County	Number of Displaced Persons
Juniata.	31	Philadelphia	7,671
Lackawanna	397	Pike	4
Lancaster	491	Potter	28
Lawrence	80		
Lebanon	78	Schuylkill	313
		Snyder	137
Lehigh	298	Somerset	49
Luzerne	412	Sullivan	3
Lycoming	87	Susquehanna	73
McKean	36		
Mercer	122	Tioga	61
		Union	30
Mifflin	21	Venango	23
Monroe	46	Warren	61
Montgomery	973	Washington	103
Montour	10	_	
Northampton	442	Wayne	87
		Westmoreland	345
Northumberland	116	Wyoming	57
Perry	43	York	141

Unknown

30

* As this report goes to press the U.S. DPC has notified the Pa. DPC that approximately 4,000 additional DPs entered the U.S. between Nov. 1 and Dec. 31, but specific addresses will not be available until released by the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service.

November 1, 1951

DISPLACED PERSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY NATIONALITY As of October 31, 1951

Nationality	Number of Displaced Persons
TOTAL	20,199
Austrian	32
Czechoslovakian	219
Estonian	306
German	223
Hungarian	650
Latvian	2,028
Lithuanian	2,038
Polish	10,279
Roumanian	220
Russian or Ukrainian	1,881
Yugoslavian	414
Stateless or Unknown	1,909

DISPLACED PERSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY SPONSORING AGENCY As of October 31, 1951

	Number of
Sponsor	Displaced Persons
TOTAL	20,199
American Committee for Relies of Polish Displaced Persons	f 286
American Federation of International Institutes	96

Number of Displaced Persons Sponsor American National Committee to Aid Homeless Armenians 121 Church World Services, Inc. 2,740 Hebrew Sheltering & Immigrant 569 Aid Society International Rescue & Relief Committee 63 National Catholic Welfare Conference 7,241 National Lutheran Council 1,436 United Service for New Americans, Inc. 1,712 United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc. 4,134 1,555 Personally Sponsored Unknown 246

November 1, 1951

DISPLACED PERSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY OCCUPATIONS as of October 31, 1951

Occupation		Number of Displaced Persons
TOTAL - All Occupations		20,199
Professional & Managerial	Total	652
Actor, Actress		13
Agronomist		13
Clergyman		34
Dentist		12
Economist		9
Engineer		49
Lawyer		29
Merchant		46
Musician		39
Nurse		64
Pharmacist		12
Photographer		11
Physician		42
Teacher, Instructor		170
Technician		34
Veterinarian		10
Miscellaneous		65
Clerical & Sales	Total	477
Bookkeeper		84
Clerk		217
Salesperson		100
Secretary		31
Miscellaneous		45
Service Occupations	Total	2,215
Attendant, Hospital		31
Barber & Beautician		31
Building Service Worker		595

Occupation		Number of Displaced Persons
Cook		71
Domestic		1,281
Kitchen Helper		90
Policeman		9
Waiter & Waitress		79
Miscellaneous		28
Agric., Fishery, Forestry	Total	2,858
Farmer, General		1,861
Farmer, Livestock		35
Farmhand, General		761
Farm Laborer		30
Forester		16
Gardener		151
Miscellaneous		4
Skilled Occupations	Total	1,794
Baker		104
Blacksmith		15
Bookbinder		28
Butcher		112
Cabinetmaker		21
Carpenter		194
Cleaner & Dyer		36
Dressmaker		248
Electrician		63
Furrier		24
Hatter		13
Jeweler		22
Knitter		27
Linotype Operator		9
Mason		41
Mechanic, Auto		51
Mechanic, Miscellaneous		244
Metal Worker		32
Miner		33
Painter		44
Plumber		19

Occupation	Sandrigue (1 la 17 ma de la 18 majora respondence, en la mandra de la 18	Number of Displaced Persons
Shoemaker		114
Tailor		198
Weaver		19
Miscellaneous		83
Semi-Skilled Occupations	Total	423
Dairy Worker	20 °C Calley () Specializado (Sales primeiro agles o 10 Sales proprio a 1864 °C pr _{imensos per} ego (Sales [*] Sales	3 1
Driver & Chauffeur		79
Factory Worker		140
Garment Worker		25
Leather Worker		16
Machine Operator		30
Textile Worker		23
Miscellaneous		84
Unskilled Occupations	Total	1,494
Laborer, Construction		22
Laborer, General		1,443
Packer & Wrapper		18
Miscellaneous		11
Occupations Unknown		322
Housewife		4,309
Student		1,533
No Occupation (Children)		4,122

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The chief function of the Pennsylvania Displaced Persons Commission was to find jobs for incoming DPs. The housing problems were rightly assumed by the voluntary agencies which had full knowledge of local living conditions.

Under the law creating the Federal Commission, emphasis was placed on two points: (1) That adequate housing must be provided immigrants, and (2) that a job must be assured without displacing an American worker. This latter directive required careful selective attention to preclude any possible charge of discrimination in favor of a refugee. Fortunately no such charge was made during the three and one-half years' existence of the Commission.



A.J. Serafin (right), member of Scranton's Displaced
Person Committee, talks with former refugees Dr. and
Mrs. Teodosias Sankovsky.

The outstanding record of harmonious relations between the Commission, the voluntary organizations, the individual employer or sponsor and the displaced persons is directly traceable to the sympathetic and highly intelligent performance of the officers and field workers of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service's 106 offices. This organization is entitled to commendation from the highest State echelon, the Federal Commission, labor, employer, church, fraternal and social groups, all of which in one way or another had relations with the Employment Service. The prompt attention district and local managers and their interviewers gave to orders for jobs smoothed the way for the integration of employable displaced persons into the state's labor force.

The Employment Service compiled an accurate record of vital information taken from passenger sailing lists, sent to the Commission by the IRO. By the key-punch method, a card has been prepared on every displaced person now residing in or originally assigned to this state, each card bearing detailed information.

Pentagon Says "OK", But Field Officers Are Mum

When the Federal Commission called on the State Commission to undertake placing skilled German ethnic expellees in employment, the Employment Service, at the request of the Commission, held twelve meetings with district and local office personnel, who, in turn, made known to local industrial personnel managers the availability of trained workers. Officers from the Harrisburg headquarters of the Employment Service and from the local offices made frequent appearances at meetings in all sections of the state, excepting in regions reporting surplus labor supply. It cannot be said that their efforts achieved the desired end, due, principally, to hesitation on the part of the employers engaged in defense production to employ DPs without security clearance from Army, Navy and Air Corps intelligence officers. Although the Federal Commission reported having the assurance of high level security officers in the Pentagon, this assurance either was not passed down to local Army, Navy and Air Corps officers, or, if so, was not conveyed to employers. Nevertheless, it may be said with complete certainty that the Employment Service made a valiant effort to boost the Federal Commission's "pilot" program of skilled expellee placement.

The Employment Service was able to report "mission accomplished" on other assignments, notably farm placements and job counseling. The Commission officers found themselves in a most fortunate position on numerous occasions when the services of an interpreter were needed to iron out some misunderstanding between a DP and an employer. Within the Employment Service are many interviewers capable of speaking languages other than English, and they unhesitatingly accepted the assignment of mediator or peacemaker to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The Commission officers desire to thank publicly in this permanent record the following executives and staff officers of the Employment Service for their unstinting, sympathetically enthusiastic and constructive assistance in making the Pennsylvania Program the envy of sister states: A.J. Caruso, A.Allen Sulcowe, John Y. First, Paul J. Smith, Saul W. Abel, Fred N. Roe, William G.A. Rohrbeck and Miss Cordelia Fairchild, and the district and local managers, interviewers and job placement officers.

Following are reports from the state's 10 Employment Service Districts covering activities in 106 local offices in 67 counties. The reader will find optimism and pessimism, approval, uncertainty, cooperation and disinterest in the texts. But, fortunately, the credit side of this ledger on mass migration and human transplanting reflects a satisfactory balance. Slowly, but surely, these harrassed nomads from Europe are finding their social and economic level in the State of William Penn.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

DISTRICT OFFICE REPORTS

<u>District No. 1 - Philadelphia</u> - Daniel J. Littley, District Manager Comprising Delaware and Philadelphia Counties.

All of our major market employers -- that is, employers who employ 50 or more persons and who indicated a need for the type of skills listed in the inventory which your office supplied us --

were contacted in behalf of the displaced persons program. In addition we contacted any other employer who was requesting skilled workers and in whose case we had been unable to fill his order. Our local office managers also addressed community and employer groups in behalf of this program. At least several thousand employers were contacted directly or indirectly.

All of the employers contacted indicated a willingness to hire the skilled expellees of German ethnic origin provided they would be cleared by the United States intelligence officers and that they had the skill indicated on the inventory. However, these employers, generally speaking, refused to wait six or more months, or any other length of time until the expellees were made available to them. They further indicated that if these persons were brought to Philadelphia there would be relatively little difficulty in absorbing them in their respective plants. It is for these reasons that we were able to get only a handful of orders. To the best of our knowledge these orders have not been filled by expellees.

We feel that the effectiveness of the over-all program could be improved if the waiting time for displaced persons was more definite and if we could assure employers that all expellee workers would be made available to them.

<u>District No. 2</u> - <u>Pottstown</u> - John A. Billman, District Manager.

Comprising Bucks, Chester, Lehigh, Montgomery and Northampton Counties.

Approximately 250 employers have been apprised of the displaced persons program as a source of labor by our local offices.

Reaction was one of indifference due to: No critical need, language barrier, time lag in receiving workers, interpretation of government security regulations in defense plants, and unfavorable experience of employers with displaced persons mainly due to improper placement resulting in displaced persons working in jobs far below skill or social level. Also, tendency to "job hopping" after arrival in this country.

Our only experience of note concerning cooperative placement of displaced persons was that of the Easton local office which worked with the local lodge of the Greek Ahepa and successfully placed persons brought in by them, and the Bristol local office where William White, farm placement representative, has worked closely with Father Reilly of the Catholic Welfare Council and has been successful in placing a small number of displaced persons in farm work.

District No. 3 - Wilkes-Barre - Patrick J. Connolly, District
Manager. Comprising Lackawanna, Northern
Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming
Counties.

About 10 major employers have approved of the displaced persons program as a source of labor supply. As there is an excessive labor supply in this area at present, employers are reluctant to hire displaced persons. There has been no demand for skilled displaced persons of German origin in the local area.

In 3 cases in the local area where displaced persons have been working on farms, the following information was obtained:

- Case 1 -- Displaced person worked 2-1/2 years on farm. He was a very good worker and quick to learn. Left farm and is now employed somewhere in New Jersey in a defense plant.
- Case 2 -- Displaced person is working approximately 1-1/2 years on farm and doing very well, likes work and evidently will continue on same farm indefinitely.
- Case 3 -- Displaced person worked 2-1/2 months on farm and just "took off". He did not like the work and took no interest in it.

Susquehanna County employers have been apprised of the displaced persons program as a source of labor as follows: 10 non-agricultural employers; 30 agricultural employers. The

reaction to the hiring of displaced persons was favorable in most cases. The main difficulty is their lack of understanding the English language. Some employers, however, have accepted displaced persons even though they were able to understand little of the English language.

A recent survey of the larger industrial establishments in this area revealed the following: 7 semi-skilled displaced persons in the furniture, shoe, garment and metal manufacturing industries; 1 skilled machine operator of German origin in a large metalworking plant. Actually, we ran into no problems in the placements of the few displaced persons who were referred to jobs by this office, the majority of displaced persons seem to have jobs before they come to Susquehanna or Wyoming Counties. The majority of displaced persons in this area have located work in agriculture, either as farmhands or other similar agricultural activity. organizations or persons sponsoring the displaced persons in this area, with few exceptions, do not use this office as a referral agency. We do not at the moment have any displaced persons in our active file. There is, however, in this area a need for permanent, experienced farmhands and displaced persons would be acceptable, provided the employer is able to have some means of transmitting necessary directions to them.

We quote a newspaper story regarding 2 displaced persons who arrived in this locality November 30, 1951. They are now residing on the farm of Mr. Vimelynk, R.D. No. 2, Hallstead:

Right County, Right DPs Wrong Railroad, Wrong Train

DAILY EVENING TRANSCRIPT, Susquehanna, December 4, 1951

Displaced Persons Case Cleared Up by Mrs. Keyes of The Red Cross Here

Couple Destined for Hallstead, Rural Route 2 -- Put on Wrong Train

"The case of the displaced persons from the Old World which attracted great attention here over the weekend has been

entirely cleared up through the Susquehanna Chapter of the Red Cross, and the efforts of Mrs. Fred Keyes, home service chairman of the chapter.

"A telephone message from New York to Mrs. Keyes cleared the case. The phone message gave the name of the sponsor of the couple, which completed the records.

"The couple arrived in Susquehanna Friday midnight,
November 30 on Erie Train No. 5. They left the train here and
took refuge in the passenger station. Unable to speak or understand English they became objects of pity. Their papers indicated
that they were members of a Catholic organization in Germany.
Rev. Father Joseph Kennedy of Saint John's Church was interested
in the case by Mrs. Keyes. On Monday, the couple was taken to
the Mroz home in Oakland by Father Kennedy. The Mroz family
made them comfortable.

"While at no time was it a Red Cross case, Mrs. Keyes, as home service chairman, took action and finally cleared the records and made it possible to guide the couple into the channels they were supposed to have followed. In sending them from New York, they were placed aboard an Erie train when they should have been placed aboard a Lackawanna train with Hallstead as their destination. A family living at Hallstead, R.D. 2, was named as their sponsor in this country.

"When Mrs. Keyes received the information phoned by the Red Cross in New York, she set about trying to locate the sponsor. Many phone calls were made by Mrs. Keyes, ably and fully assisted by Mrs. John Springsteen, Susquehanna telephone operator. The sponsor was finally located by Mrs. Keyes. He came to Susquehanna, met the refugees and took them to the farm.

"In clearing the case, Mrs. Keyes gives full credit for valuable assistance rendered by Mrs. Springsteen, Rev. Father Kennedy, the Mroz family and others who took an interest in this unusual case."

Ukrainian DPs Repay Sponsors

Only a few skilled displaced persons have entered this area because of lack of demand for their skills and consequently they were moved to New York and Michigan. There was no difficulty in placing non-skilled workers in garment factories and farms in this area. The over-all program is effective. Employers are

pleased with the production of these workers.

These people were recruited by communication with the United Ukrainian Relief Committee, Philadelphia. In each instance a local personal sponsor, who furnished housing and subsistence free, was first located and then the relief committee sent a displaced person. In every instance the displaced person repaid his sponsor voluntarily after he found remunerative employment. All of them proved to be intelligent, honest, and industrious.

It has been generally noted in Luzerne County that the attitude toward displaced persons has been favorable, especially in establishments owned or operated by employers of foreign descent or extraction.

Of the employers contacted, a cross section of our industry was involved, such as anthracite mining, garment trades, machine shops, and other semi-skilled and unskilled trades. In our contact with employers requesting assistance in placing specific displaced persons, the reaction has been favorable.

Employers in Lackawanna County (excluding agriculture) have been apprised of the displaced persons program as source of labor supply. The local program has been most effectively operated through a committee of personnel in industry. This committee consists of personnel officers, many of whose job openings are on the demand list. The meetings are conducted at noon hour and the difficult cases are discussed and often these employers suggest meeting with the displaced person.

Woman Demands Stop Orders: But Man Gets Job

Sometime in August a woman reported to this office and requested to see the person in the office who worked with the displaced persons. Arrangements were made to meet with the counselor. The woman's appearance indicated she was a person of affluence, as she was dressed in costly apparel. She came to forbid the counselor to refer a displaced person who was her husband's nephew. She said he was being well paid and sheltered by her and that he was a waiter and dishwasher in her beer garden.

She stated he was an ingrate and not at all appreciative of the opportunity this country afforded. She was told by the counselor that if the young man applied to this office, every effort would be made to place him in suitable work matching his background and training and that nothing she said would influence the counselor to the contrary. Monsignor Malinauskas, in whose parish these people live, was contacted and it was learned that this displaced person came in an organization quota, namely, "The American Committee for the Relief of Polish Displaced Persons," and that this woman was not, as she claimed, his affiant.

The young man reported to this office, at the suggestion of his pastor, and during the course of his interview presented credentials with a degree in engineering from Baltic University with 4 years of training in drafting. The counselor asked if he could submit drawings. When he returned with his drawings, Mr. Jerome Ruddy, interviewer, who is the referral specialist in this field, thought that the drawings indicated great skill and technical knowledge. Mr. Ruddy had an opening for a draftsman with heating engineering experience. This opening is on the demand list. Mr. Ruddy contacted the employers, Gilboy and O'Malley, and explained the boy's limited English vocabulary. He was referred and hired. After a month in the local office he was made draftsman with three assistants and placed in charge of their Philadelphia office.

Sometime in July, Attorney Leo Knoll, who is on the National Board of the Polish American Congress, referred a displaced person to the counseling section. During the course of the counseling interview it was discovered this man had a background of a wagonwright. In looking through the classified ads the counselor found there was one employer who built wooden truck bodies. This employer was contacted and he was most anxious to interview this man. He telephoned the office to thank them for their service and stated he had been looking for someone with this experience for a number of years. He started this man at \$1.50 an hour.

Since the last report, approximately 250 major and 100 minor employers have been apprised or re-apprised of the displaced persons program as a source of labor, through field visits and other employer contacts by the local office employer relations

representatives and counselors. As a rule, when vacancies existed, especially in hard-to-fill jobs, employers displayed great interest; in other cases it was necessary to "sell" employers.

Comments on the effectiveness of the over-all program, suggestions for its improvement and interesting experiences involving displaced persons are embodied in the following reports from leading displaced persons resettlement agencies functioning in the local community:--

Polish Resettlement Committee

Mr. C.A. Sieminski, Sr., is director of the American Committee for Resettlement of Polish Displaced Persons for the Northeastern Pennsylvania region in and about Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley. A searching review of activities since January 1, 1951, by Mr. Sieminski reflects no detrimental circumstances, no fundamentally unsound practices nor challenging problems to impede the progress of the program of resettlement under his jurisdiction. Continually diminishing employer resistance toward the hiring of displaced persons, Mr. Sieminski finds, can be attributed to the gradual recognition of employers that the exhaustive immigration screening process brings to the forefront only the most desirable type of citizens and workers for displaced persons' resettlement in this country.

Experience has shown, Mr. Sieminski reports, that job placement is facilitated by a special placement process whereby the duties of the job and the qualifications of the displaced person jobseeker are matched in the familiar manner, but in many instances only persons of foreign birth or extraction -- those versed in the Polish language -- are contacted as prospective employers of the displaced emigres. Unskilled workers referred to coal companies are placed in manual labor mine jobs in which experience is not essential. Because of the considerable Polish-speaking labor force employed in the anthracite mines, the acclimatization of the Polish displaced males again is no particular problem.

Approximately 280 Polish displaced persons have been processed through Mr. Sieminski's Wilkes-Barre area committee since December 1948. A few Polish displaced persons have left the

community for the large industrial centers in eastern states to obtain jobs in which higher skills could be utilized. The largest percentage of Polish displaced persons was placed in agricultural jobs. The next largest group -- about 40 -- is employed in the anthracite coal mines.

The Quest For Better Jobs

A writer who had gained experience on a newspaper in Poland, immediately was placed on a local Polish language newspaper. Within a few weeks he accepted a more responsible position on a Buffalo Polish newspaper.

Another emigre, a first-class tool and dye maker, worked in the local coal mines for a brief time, to earn sufficient funds to make him self-supporting. Then this skilled mechanic departed from the area in search of other employment. Within a short time he was working in a Buffalo defense plant.

A noteworthy example of unusual coordination among several agencies and institutions involves the resettlement of a physician who had been licensed to practice in Poland. On the physician's arrival in the local area, measures were successfully negotiated to enable him to pursue his medical education further, to the extent that he could become licensed to practice his profession in this country. Then the local committee and the Kosciuski Foundation of New York City provided the funds for the maintenance and advanced education of the physician at a New York medical college.

One phase of the Polish, and perhaps other nationality resettlement programs, calls for corrective measures, according to Mr. Sieminski. This is the failure of some resettled persons to comply with the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act which requires four reports over a two-year period, at six-month intervals for each displaced person who immigrates into this country under the act. When this neglect to comply with the act occurs, it results in investigators for the Immigration Bureau entering the scene.

Jewish Welfare Agency

In the displaced persons resettlement movement in Wyoming Valley, the Wilkes-Barre Jewish Welfare Agency works in close conjunction with the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society and the United Service for New Americans, New York City.

- A. Number of individuals and family groups handled? -- Sixteen individuals and 30 family groups; 26 children in family groups.
- B. What problems and obstacles are involved in job placement? -- Unfamiliarity with English language; European training different from American training; American machinery contrasts sharply with considerable European machinery, especially in garment factories.
- C. Any suggestions for improving the program? -- This agency has utilized the services of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service. We are appreciative of the fine relationship and the splendid cooperation that exists between the two agencies.
- D. Achievements? -- The Jewish Welfare Agency through its resettlement program has provided for the basic needs, emotional and health problems of the New Americans; has referred them for citizenship, and to English and Americanization classes; has referred them for job placement, and has adjusted them to the American way of life. All of these persons are employed. During 1951 fifteen units have moved out of this community as they were able to obtain better paying jobs elsewhere.
- E. Number employed, types of employment, etc.?--Thirty persons are employed. Types of employment: shoe operators, musicians, upholsterers, tailors, furriers, garment operators, barbers, pressers, seamstresses, grocers, clergymen, tinsmith, electrical engineer, photographer. For lack of job opportunities locally in their particular field, the electrical engineer, photographer and musicians were compelled to leave the

community in order to obtain employment.

Protestant Church Agency

Independent and unrecorded actions among religious and racial groups in the resettlement of displaced persons are the chief obstacles confronting efforts to procure an accurate and complete picture, on a local basis, of such activities.

The Wyoming Valley Council of Churches, of which Reverend Howard Goeringer is executive secretary, indirectly encourages resettlement activities by individual Protestants and by member churches or church groups. No all-inclusive records are maintained which would denote the scope of resettlement activities among the combined churches forming the council. Recent actions include resettlement of family groups by Kingston Presbyterian Church, Forty-Fort Methodist Church, First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, and the Y.W.C.A. of Wilkes-Barre. Suitable employment for the heads of families resettled under church sponsorship is found with local business firms whose proprietors or executives are members of the sponsoring churches.

Catholic Diocese

The Scranton diocese of the Roman Catholic Church has an established program for resettlement of displaced persons. Mr. Marion R. Stavish is in charge of the project in an area which includes Wilkes-Barre and numerous other anthracite coal mining towns. He reports that in a large percentage of instances the sponsors list anthracite coal mining and agricultural jobs as "assured occupations." Many more displaced persons could be settled in the local area were it not for that fact. He attributes the reluctance of many displaced males to resettle in Pennsylvania hard coal fields to the circumstances that their physical conditions forbid them from accepting sponsorship which would expose them to the strenuous exertions demanded in coal mining and farm jobs.

It has been Mr. Stavish's experience that the actions of a few unsettled "resettled" displaced persons is continually making it more difficult for his agency to obtain suitable sponsors for worthy persons in Europe who are anxiously awaiting resettlement here.

As an example, he cited the following case:

A young displaced couple went to work as domestics for their sponsor at the latter's country estate near Wilkes-Barre. Wages agreed on were \$150 a month and board. Unknown to the sponsor employer, the DP couple shopped around at every opportunity to obtain employment at higher wages. After working but a few months, the DP couple suddenly left the sponsoring employer and accepted employment as domestics in New York City for \$300 a month and board. For some reason, or reasons not clear, the DP couple gave up the latter job. Investigation disclosed that the couple wandered from job-to-job and from state-to-state, as far south as Florida. In a matter of a few months the restless DP couple worked for a half dozen known employers. The last word heard concerning this couple was that they had given up their domestic employment and were then employed in a factory.

Mr. Stavish stated that several similar unfavorable experiences are making the work of the resettlement committees more difficult.

<u>District No. 4</u> - <u>William sport</u> - William H. Tinsman, District Manager, Comprising Bradford, Cameron, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumber-land, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Union and Tioga Counties.

In this Employment Service district approximately 220 employers were apprised of the displaced persons program as a source of labor supply. Most of these employers were industrial, rather than agricultural. The employers with whom the program was discussed were astonishingly uniform in their reaction. They felt that, in the lack of a very definite and stringent labor shortage, they could not utilize this source of labor.

Employers generally made no distinction between persons of German ethnic origin and persons of other national origin. The same problems prevail in connection with all displaced persons, and our efforts to find employment for them. Likewise, no distinction can be made here between skilled and unskilled candidates, since skills were primarily the basis on which industrialists were approached. Therefore, on an over-all basis, the problems may be summed up as follows:

Lack of housing in many localities was the prime consideration militating against the importation of these persons.

The one plant in this district which has very definite, almost critical, shortages of certain types of skilled workers, and has had this shortage over a considerable period of time, has not considered employing displaced persons because of still-standing Air Force Security restrictions.

Hiring Sight Unseen

Probably the most widespread problem has to do with the apparently well-known and long history of misrepresentation of skills. This unfortunate circumstance, which apparently stems back many months to the initial stages of the program when there was inadequate overseas screening with particular reference to definite skill, proved to be the most serious of all objections. Lax screening is now an established fact. A displaced person, who had been employed by the United States Commission in Germany, applied for a job at a local office. He told our counselor that the occupational classification of an individual was frequently determined by the degree of his desire to reach this country, not by work history.

Other employers anticipated skill rustiness of applicants; language barrier; plus "different ways of doing things" which include the metric system; strange types of machinery; different technical jargon; and, of course, "hiring sight unseen". It would appear that an increase in effectiveness of the over-all program would arise from a shortage of workers, principally skilled; an honest overseas occupational classification; and a rule requiring six months' of one year's employment with the original employer

before moving on to another job.

This report may seem pessimistic, but in most localities displaced persons have been employed and accepted by the community. There are outstanding displaced persons in almost every locality. For example, one young local college DP student made the highest scholastic record last year in the sophomore class, and is currently completing a mechanical engineering course in another institution.

District No. 5 - Harrisburg - C. Roy English, District Manager,
Comprising Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin,
Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon,
Mifflin, Perry and York Counties.

Through our regular employer visiting program we have been able to apprise approximately 650 employers in this district of the displaced persons program. Generally it appears that, from the humanitarian standpoint, employers are in favor of the program, but, except for areas where local supply of labor is now critical, they do not feel justified in seeking outside sources of labor. The average employer is unwilling to undertake the "red tape" involved in securing a displaced person worker. Some employers are discouraged by the length of time required to bring these people to the United States; but the biggest deterring factor is the lack of housing. This lack of housing was mentioned in practically every report submitted by our local offices.

With a definite shortage of skilled workers within industry in the York area, an attempt was made to have several employers consider the use of skilled expellees of German origin. Emphasis was placed on the fact that the displaced persons available had been interviewed overseas by skilled personnel thoroughly trained in interviewing and employment techniques and that, in most cases, workers selected would be thoroughly qualified. However, the employer's reaction was that the language barrier and the time required to actually transport the worker to the job would, in most cases, prove a handicap. In addition, several employers during the year 1951 had employed displaced persons and found that they were constantly moving from job to job in an attempt to earn the highest wages possible. This resulted in bad publicity and other employers were fearful they would encounter the same

experience if they employed displaced persons.

One example is that of the Enterprise Furniture Company, Glen Rock, which had employed 4 displaced persons and, over a period of the past 10 months, 3 had terminated their services for other employment. This employer stated he would not employ any other displaced persons in the future.

Latvians Attend; Support Church

As an example of the other side of the story, the J.D. Ferry Company, and Progressive Service, Inc., in the Harrisburg area, have placed orders with our office for displaced persons. These firms are particularly desirous of hiring these workers -- they consider them exceptionally fine craftsmen.

We feel that the program is operating effectively and can offer no suggestions for improvement. I might mention, though, that one or two of our offices report that, if employers could interview these displaced persons here on their "home grounds" before the actual placement, the employers would be more inclined to consider employing displaced persons.

Grace Lutheran Church, Lancaster, reports that 55 adult Latvian displaced persons are members of that congregation. The pastor said that every one of them is happily settled in the community. Their record of church-going is excellent, averaging a higher percentage than that of the congregation, itself. Every one of these DP families has found an apartment and two have purchased houses. Not only have the men been able to fill places as skilled workmen, but the women as well, have been able to assume the better type of work in industry. In addition to attending the regular services of Grace Church, these people are holding services of their own at the church every 6 weeks. The pastor feels that the displaced persons of his congregation are making a definite contribution to the life of the community.

District No. 6 - Altoona - Lester P. Shafer, District Manager,
Comprising Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Centre,
Clearfield, Elk, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson
and Somerset Counties.

At least 100 of the industrial employers in this area were contacted in regard to the placement of displaced persons. Several had satisfactorily employed displaced persons. Most employers expressed a willingness to hire displaced persons who had any of the skills needed in their operations. Lists of available displaced persons contained few skills required in district industry. In several instances, employers in need of some listed skills refused to consider displaced persons because of the length of time which would elapse before any of these people could be brought from overseas, the possible language difficulties, and the uncertainty as to type of training and experience these people may have had.

Agricultural employers expressed the most dissatisfaction with the operation of the program. Reports from farm operators point out that in most instances these individuals or families remain a very short time and then, through contacts, move on to the larger industrial areas. In many cases it is thought that experiences have been misrepresented because workers knew little or nothing about the work to be performed.

Inasmuch as this is generally a labor supply area, very little need could be found in industrial employment with the exception of skilled shortage occupations. Many employers seemed to be in full agreement with the program, but felt there was no necessity for outside recruitment of labor to man their plants. Throughout the district there has been splendid cooperation with employers, sponsoring organizations, and displaced persons. Although the program in this area is small, it seems to be effective.

We believe the following quoted letter will be of interest to you in compiling a state-wide report:

TITIAN METAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY Brass and Bronze Products Bellefonte, Pennsylvania

December 6, 1951

Mr. John Hassinger, Manager Pennsylvania State Employment Service Bellefonte, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Hassinger:

At the request of the United Brethren congregation of Bellefonte, provisions were made for the gainful employment of a displaced worker with this company in January 1951.

In the course of a year this worker, Paul Rogoch, has satisfactorily adjusted himself to the conditions of work in his particular department, where he is now employed.

Rogoch has learned the rudiments of our language, has appeared on our local radio station WMAJ in an interview; has appeared on at least one occasion with interpreter before a Bellefonte service club; and, generally, has been accepted as a desirable member of our community.

Rogoch trained and worked as a stationary power plant engineer in Charow, Russia, and came to America hoping to use his experience to earn a living here. Our company was unable to provide this type of work due to the nature of our manufacturing operations, but this in no sense dulled Rogoch's efforts or enthusiasm.

We feel this type of worker will be an asset to any enterprising company and the community where he lives as well.

Very truly yours,

/s/ W. W. SIEG

<u>District No. 7 - Pittsburgh</u> - Alfred C. Scott, District Manager, Comprising Allegheny, Beaver, Butler and Lawrence Counties.

The local offices in this district report contacts with 650 employers explaining the displaced persons program. Most employers are satisfied with displaced persons workers, but not enthusiastic. The difficulties experienced in placing displaced workers are language and red tape in getting approval from Army and Navy.

We would make the following recommendations: More careful selection of displaced persons so that they can perform the work for which selected; send displaced persons into the communities which can best utilize their skills; clarify to employers the status of displaced person workers on government contracts.

<u>District No. 8</u> - <u>Greensburg</u> - Harry B. Allsworth, District Manager, Comprising Armstrong, Fayette, Greene, Washington and Westmoreland Counties.

Approximately 200 employers in this district have been informed of the displaced persons program as a solution to their anticipated labor shortages, the emphasis varying according to the capacity of their communities to absorb additional labor. In Uniontown, for instance, no effort has been made to push the program, because it already has an excess of labor and a minimum of industrial expansion, while in New Kensington, Charleroi and Latrobe, each of which has a maximum of essential activity, all employers of any size have been contacted.

On the whole, reaction has been negative. Needs have not yet become severe enough to cause employers to overlook the displaced person's general inability to speak and read English adequately for his own safety and efficiency. Some of the more active firms require that employes be citizens of the United States. Displaced persons have been most accepted in small, sometimes one-man shops where supervision is most direct, and on farms. No prejudices have been noted as far as particular

nationalities are concerned, but those nationality groups and church groups which have assumed practically all the initiative locally in sponsoring displaced persons, naturally, have exercised their preferences in bringing them here. This latter action has been on a humanitarian rather than an economic basis.

The Pennsylvania State Employment Service in this district can suggest little to improve the displaced persons program. Our New Kensington office has had relatively numerous contacts in behalf of displaced persons requesting jobs, and it has placed 23 with 8 employers in the past year. Most offices have been involved in such placements to some degree. In those cases they filled openings for which there were labor shortages, but the labor demand was not such as to justify an employer's sponsoring displaced persons for importation. Until labor shortages become more severe, this appears to be the extent of employers' interest in the program.

In the Charleroi area, the following case was reported: A displaced person of Ukrainian descent had been a farmer in his own country and had spent four years in a slave labor camp. At his place of employment in Pennsylvania he has been able to advance to a semi-skilled capacity. He has been cooperative at all times and is seldom absent from work. This displaced person contributes to community drives, such as the Salvation Army, the Red Cross and others.

One of the professors at Washington and Jefferson College introduced a German applicant to our Washington office for possible placement. This applicant was a qualified automobile mechanic, and a local garage owner, who was contacted immediately, expressed an interest in the applicant. In the meantime, however, the professor had contacted a garage which specializes in foreignmade cars and had effected a job placement.

<u>District No. 9</u> - <u>Erie</u> - Leo H. Carney, District Manager, Comprising Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, McKean, Mercer, Venango and Warren Counties.

To supply specific information requested in your memorandum, we will correspondingly enumerate the answers as received from

the local offices in the Erie district:

Approximately 215 employers have been apprised of the displaced persons program as a source of labor.

General reactions: No unfavorable comments were made. Lack of housing, surplus labor markets and the uncertainty of controlled materials seemed to be the chief barriers to greater use of displaced persons. Language barrier was indicated in the medium and small sized industrial plants. Few comments were made on the "red tape" and time required to "get them on the job." Educational programs to enable fluency with the English language are planned.

Comments from County Offices:

Mercer County -- The Sharon Steel Corporation, Farrell, in cooperation with Father Arno of St. Anthony's Croation Catholic Church, secured 40 displaced persons of Croation origin. These people are employed in the steel mill as laborers. Some members of the group are highly educated, and one is a medical doctor. This employer states that these men are very dependable and willing workers. Father Arno is searching for housing facilities to accommodate another group of 40 displaced workers for this employer.

Warren County -- We know of several displaced persons now employed on dairy farms in this area, and feel that the following case is outstanding: Approximately 2 years ago the First Lutheran Church of this city sponsored a displaced Latvian family of 4, consisting of father, mother, son and daughter. Due to the scarcity of housing, the family was given the use of the third floor of the parishhouse. The father had the education and experience of a chemical engineer in Latvia, but his limited knowledge of the English language was a handicap in finding employment in his profession. He, therefore, accepted the position as church custodian until he mastered our language and he has now secured employment as a chemical engineer in a local petroleum refinery. He has also purchased a modest home.

McKean County -- We have learned that the W.R. Case and Sons Cutlery, Bradford, has had in its employ for several years a displaced person who has become quite well known throughout the Bradford area as a speaker. He has given quite a few talks in several churches in Bradford as well as in other churches in this area.

District No. 10 - East Stroudsburg - Frank P. Maguire, District Manager, Comprising Carbon, Monroe, South Luzerne, Pike and Schuylkill Counties.

Approximately 150 employers have been apprised of the displaced persons program as a source of labor. It should be understood that this area has a substantial labor surplus. Such a condition has tended to retard the promotion of the program. Employers have not been interested to any measurable extent in the displaced persons program as a means of recruiting labor outside the state or county, as their needs have been met by the local labor supply, or by means of our regular clearance procedure. There have been no instances during the current calendar year where production was hindered or schedules were held up because of manpower shortages. This bears out that the local labor supply has been adequate and accounts for the lack of interest by employers.

There have been instances where employers, interested in displaced persons' relatives or friends, have aided them in entering this country. The employers placed them, usually, in their own establishments, and reports indicate that the displaced persons are performing successfully. Likewise, most employers have been receptive to considering displaced persons who were referred to them by the local Pennsylvania State Employment Service offices. These were displaced persons who had already entered the country and who were seeking work. Generally, the worker is accepted, although there is negative reaction when language difficulties arise where the worker is required to contact the public, or in domestic jobs, particularly if children are a part of the family.

We have had no problems and/or obstacles relative to the use of skilled expellees of German ethnic origin. This is due, of course, to the fact that no recruitment has been undertaken for the use of such displaced persons workers, as there was no demand or interest for them. Having had such limited experience with the program in this area, it is difficult to comment on it or to suggest means of improvement. It appears, however, that the displaced persons resettled in this area are successfully performing their work, are acclimating themselves to their new environment, and are self-sustaining. We believe the effectiveness of the over-all program would be improved if it were required of the employer that the worker be placed at his highest skill, and if it were required of the DP worker that he definitely accept the job for which he was chosen and hold it for a reasonable period.

The following is reprinted from the November issue of TRENDS and TOTALS, a monthly statistical bulletin published by the Research and Statistics Section, Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation. It graphically describes how, where, and in what line of activity 20,000 displaced persons in our state have been resettled.

More than 20,000 men, women and children have become residents of Pennsylvania under the Displaced Persons Program for resettlement of refugees from abroad. This represents a rate of entry of approximately 1,000 per month since the inception of the activity back in 1949.

This Bureau serves the Pennsylvania Commission in two ways. One is in informing the public at large about the program, and the other in maintaining a cumulative statistical record of the results achieved.

With the 20,000 mark having just been passed we have accumulated an interesting series of data on the characteristics of the group, as to their location or settlement in the state by counties, their marital status, their nationality, their sex, their occupational backgrounds, and finally their distribution according to the organizations that sponsored and aided their approval for and

final entry into this country.

All but one of the 67 counties has made a home for such people, the lone exception being Cameron County. As might be expected the distribution by counties tends to follow density of population, with Philadelphia and Allegheny the leading recipients with 7,671 and 2,474, respectively. Counties adjacent to these metropolitan counties such as Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Westmoreland appear to have assimilated a somewhat higher proportion of the immigrants than their population would call for, but still quite consistent with their relative population density Lancaster and Adams Counties appear to have been unusually favorable areas for settlement, with Northampton and Luzerne Counties also being active in providing homes for the refugees.

About 10,000 adults who are here are married, about 4,500 are single, widowed or divorced, with the remaining 5,500 entries being children.

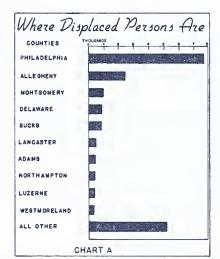
Four nationalities account for more than 75 percent of the total. Polish people predominate with some 10,000 entries. Lithuanians and Latvians each number in excess of 2,000, followed by almost 1,700 Russians. All other nationalities scored less than 1,000 each, headed by Hungarians, then Yugoslavians, Estonians, Germans, Roumanians, Czechs, Ukrainians, and Austrians. Almost 2,000 of the total were recorded as being stateless or of unknown nationality.

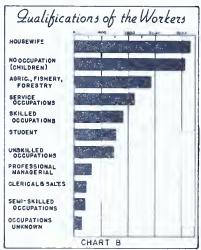
Most interesting among the tallied characteristics are the statistics on occupations of the displaced persons. It becomes apparent that considerable wealth has been added to the economy and human resources of our state in the skills we have obtained. The distribution of relative skills of these people shows that they have a much higher achievement generally than we can boast of among our own resident population, for only about 15 percent of this new worker group are unskilled. There are 650 professional and managerial workers, almost 500 clerical and salespeople, 2,200 have service occupations, 2,850 are of agricultural or forestry pursuits, 1,800 are skilled craftsmen, 400 are semiskilled, and 1,500 are unskilled industry workers. There were 300 whose occupations were undetermined. The remaining entries

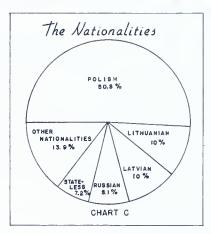
include 4,300 housewives, 1,500 known students, and 4,100 young children.

Church groups led in the efforts of organizations contributing their efforts in this cause. The National Catholic Welfare Conference served some 7,250 of these displaced people who came to Pennsylvania. The Church World Services, Inc., sponsored some 2,700 entries, followed by the National Lutheran Council in some 1,400 instances.

Other organizations were led in volume of service by the United Service for New Americans with 1,700 sponsoring actions, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society with almost 600 cases, and the American Committee for Relief of Polish Displaced Persons. In addition to service in smaller volume by several other groups, more than 1,500 persons came into Pennsylvania under personal sponsorship.







In final appreciation of our fortune for an expanded Pennsylvania, we note there are 42 physicians who came here for service, 170 teachers, 39 professional musicians, 34 clergymen, 49 professional engineers, 64 nurses, more than 1,900 farmers and hundreds of skilled craftsmen such as carpenters, butchers, mechanics, electricians and shoemakers.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

In the compilation of this report the Commission has followed its original method of permitting the participating agencies to submit reports of their activities, which are herewith reproduced with a minimum amount of editing. It is felt that the officers of these agencies are entirely competent to describe what they have done without the aid of ghost writing.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Boal:

Please be advised that as far as the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor is concerned we have cooperated with all interested persons in the placing of displaced people, and to our knowledge there has not been one complaint about the failure of our unions to cooperate fully.

Sincerely yours,
/s/ James L. McDevitt, President.

BRETHREN SERVICE CENTRE New Windsor, Maryland

Dear Mr. Boal:

Enclosed please find a brief report of activities of the Brethren Service Centre Displaced Persons Program as related to the

State of Pennsylvania.

I trust these figures may be of interest to all concerned.

Very truly yours, /s/ Benj. G. Bushong

Report on Displaced Persons Resettled in Pennsylvania to December 13, 1951.

Number of Families Placed	REP	000	on.	960	=	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227
Number of Sponsors Waiting	~	100	acco			-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Number of People Placed -	-	caso	400	-	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54 3
Average Size of Family	-	m	000	œ	90	coless	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	2-1/2

CATHOLIC DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES Diocese of Erie

Dear Mr. Boal:

I am very pleased to be able to submit a brief report of the Diocesan Resettlement Committee of the Catholic Diocese of Erie for the year ending December 15, 1951.

As you know, the Erie Diocese embraces the following 13 counties of northwestern Pennsylvania:

Cameron	Elk	McKean
Clarion	Erie	Mercer
Clearfield	Forest	Potter
Crawford	Jefferson	Venango
		Warren

During the past year the Catholic Diocese of Erie has succeeded in establishing within the diocese approximately 300 displaced persons, a very large majority of whom settled in either Erie County or Mercer County. November was the top month of the entire year, when over 100 displaced persons were brought to the Catholic Diocese of Erie. On November 8th, 23 persons

arrived in Erie and were settled in this area, and on November 15th, a group of 20 was received for settlement.

During the past few months we have also received our first contingent of Italian ethnics, namely, those of the territory of Venezia Giulia.

This coming spring we plan to place approximately 25 farming families of German ethnic origin. Many applications are on file for Italian war orphans.

In my report a year ago I indicated that practically every displaced person had made a satisfactory adjustment, although many of them did not remain in the area in which they were first placed. Only two displaced persons of this entire group had to be returned to New York because of health or other reasons.

It is my firm belief that the entire displaced persons program and the very excellent way in which it has been carried out constitutes a brilliant chapter of charity on the part of our people in the United States. In the years ahead all these displaced persons should make exemplary citizens and repay in a civic way the sacrifices that have been made for them.

In our own particular area, the Polish people have shown perfect cooperation with us in handling and sponsoring displaced persons. While the program in its largest aspect is now drawing to a close, there is still much work to be done in the next year for the German ethnics. It is entirely possible, too, that the future will bring new legislation which may result in a permanent commission of immigration.

With these few comments, then, I close this statement indicating that it was a pleasure also to be a member of the Pennsylvania Commission on Displaced Persons. My best wishes

Sincerely, /s/ Very Rev. Msgr. James M. Powers

Archdiocese of Philadelphia 1819 Arch Street

Dear Mr. Boal:

During the year 1951 a total of 1,704 displaced persons were brought into the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, making the grand total of 5,657 now in the ten southeastern counties of Philadelphia.

In addition to the above number of displaced persons, we have also received over 200 persons of German Ethnic origin in this area.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ THOMAS J. RILLEY
Archdiocesan Director

Diocese of Scranton Elmhurst, Pa.

Dear Mr. Boal:

In reply to your letter of the 24th of January 1952, I wish to inform you that during the past year of 1951 our Diocesan Agency, affiliated with the N.C.W.C. on resettlement of displaced persons, assisted with the resettlement of 112 displaced persons.

Generally we are pleased with their progress and adjustment. In some cases the sponsor was more at fault than the ones sponsored. Once the DPs were properly placed they gave us no difficulties and none of them became involved with the law. They proved themselves to be industrious and thrifty and able to adjust themselves to our American way of living.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ MICHAEL C. POLCHA
Diocesan Director of Resettlement.

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Boal:

The Rev. Robert C. Batchelder has asked that you be sent a report on our work with displaced persons for the past year. I do not know the exact date for the figures sent you last year, however, I believe these for November 1, 1950, to October 31, 1951, are probably a continuation. Our numbers are not so large this year but I feel that the work has been done on a sounder basis and I hope will make for more satisfied and better citizens.

Ten units have arrived during the year, comprised of 8 men, 10 women and 4 children. Two men were handicapped cases, 2 women were in a special category because of advanced age. Three units were sponsored by parishes, one by a group (a ministerial association), and 6 were sponsored by the Department of Christian Social Relations.

Financially, I can report only for those sponsored by the department, \$242.75 having been spent for landing expenses, transportation and initial living expenses before they had become self-supporting. There are still some expenses to be paid for this group. I do not have any listing of the material aid given them. We have continued to work with the families who arrived before this year, some have needed only friendly interest, while others have needed help with health problems, school and work problems, etc.

Three men and a woman, separate units, arrived yesterday, December 10th, all sponsored by the department. We are awaiting the arrival of 6 units, 2 of which are families that have been individually sponsored; and 4 units one of which is a family, which are preselections and will be sponsored by the department.

Yours sincerely, /s/ Florence L. Davies

GREEK CATHOLIC UNION OF THE U.S.A. Munhall, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Boal:

Since our activities as a member of the Commission have been somewhat limited in scope, I will not have any report to render for the year 1951. I am sure that your report to the Governor will embrace many activities with which you have been concerned, and, in passing, I can only say that you are doing a splendid job.

With kindest personal best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours, /s/ Stephen M. Tkatch, President

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE of Philadelphia

Service Bureau of Foreign Speaking Peoples

Dear Mr. Boal:

We have your letter asking for an account of our activities for 1951.

At this date it is a little too early for us to prepare a complete report for 1951. You may be interested, however, in a statistical analysis of our displaced persons files for the first 11 months of 1951. We made this first from checking nominal rolls of persons listed for this vicinity and we made new cards for those who came to us for services without having been listed for this district.

We have also listed contacts by departments for the first 11 months of 1951. You will note from this that persons known to our Individual Service and Employment Departments this year have been checked against the 1949 and 1950 files as well as those for this year. We have not checked the Individual Service clients and Employment clients for duplication. More complete tabulation

will be made for the 12-month period.

I am sorry that we do not have time to make a full report upon our services. Our most distinctive services for displaced persons have been in our Job Opportunities Program. For the 11-month period ending November 30, our Employment staff had reported 1205 placements known to have been made during the period. In order to make these placements 5035 referrals have been made. Countless employers had been contacted and frequent conversations had been held with the Pennsylvania State Employment Service and with the Jewish Employment and Vocational Bureau.

I am enclosing 3 marked copies of our Internationality News for December. Those with red check marks have some significance in connection with displaced persons.

We shall try to furnish you with a more complete report when our total work for 1951 has been analyzed.

Sincerely yours,
/s/ Elizabeth A. Campbell
Executive Director

Analysis of 1951 D.P. Cards to November 30, 1951

Total No. of Cards in DP File for 1951 ----- 1559 (11 months)

Letters sent to DPs (on nominal roll lists)---958 Cards made for DPs who came without letter 601

Total No. of 1951 DPs who came to I.I. ----- 680 (11 months)

Came with DP letter ----- 79
Came without DP letter---- 601

Total No. of 1951 DPs letters returned unclaimed - 208

Analysis of 1951 Contacts to November 30, 1951 From DP Files for 1949, 1950, 1951.

	1949	1950	1951	Total
Known in Individual Service Dept.	36	43	234	313
Known in Employment Department	114	119	479	712
Known in English Class	1	19	88	108*
•				

*(108 plus 21, total 129 -- 17 cards represent 38 people.)
(Each card might be considered as representing an average of 2-1/2 persons, judging by our experience with 1950 cards.)

Two excerpts from Internationality News follow:

WHY I AM THANKFUL

The following is one of several articles read at the Harvest Party on November 4 by members of the New Arrival English Classes. We are very sorry that space is not afforded us to publish all articles, but the sentiments expressed in the one appearing below are characteristic of all of them. We are presenting the article with only a few minor changes.

"When I lost my family in 1944, I started my long immigration around the world. I walked and traveled through different countries --Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Slovakia.

"Thousands and thousands of people of different nations moved like clouds on the earth; like floods and rivers the people went into unknown directions. Big questions were in every individual's face: where to? why? what for?

"If you stood and looked at the search of humanity, you saw that some circumstances had forced all these people from their homes far away into the unknown future.

"Small babies under the sky in the autumn and winter without warmth. Babies on the wagons or on the earth. Without food and clothing, helpless old people lived from day to day, expecting something new, something better.

"Days, weeks, months and years passed. War, hunger, danger of life--those were the terrible circumstances in which homeless and helpless human beings had to live. In such circumstances I was alone. I had lost my dearest family. I had lost my home. I had lost my country. I felt emptiness around me. Often I was crying like a small child. Sometimes it would seem to me that I would go out of my mind. I prayed. I had lots of time to think and I could not find anything better than praying.

"Every second was dangerous; I counted these seconds. Around me was real hell on earth. One day I was sitting under a Holy Cross, which was placed at a crossroad. I was very tired, thirsty and hungry. I had placed my dusty suitcase on the grass. Around me was fire, smoke, explosion of bombs and in the air were many planes in action. I was in a death trap! I started to pray; I asked my Almighty God for a small piece of quiet and free land.

"If today I remember my prayer for a small piece of quiet and free land, I must say that God gave me more than I had asked for. Today I live in a new country. I not only have a small, but a big, quiet and free land, and the land is America. The United States of America is that country where I and many helpless immigrants, like me, found a meaningful and good life. THEREFORE, I AM THANKFUL."

THEY COME TO LEARN

"Miss Betty Tavin of Cooke Junior High School is the new teacher of beginners' English. This is her first experience teaching people from other countries and she finds it fascinating.

"Some members of the classes make real sacrifices to attend.
One Ukrainian man, in spite of a hard day's work, periodically postpones his supper until after nine o'clock in order to come on time. A vivacious young lady from Ecuador, who knows scarcely a word of English, comes all the way from Haddonfield, New Jersey, for class.

"Russell Ivanov, the baritone, who is in Mr. Malandra's English class, has the role of Capulet in "Romeo and Juliet," being presented by the American Guild.

"Another pupil, Mr. Roman Tymczak, was an actor and stage manager in Europe.

"Once, a member of the class struggling with the English language asked the teacher, "You have Mr. and Mrs., and Miss. But what's a lady?" The same pupil was further puzzled and asked, "People say "good morning," "good evening," "good night." I understand these, but what does "Hello" mean which everyone says all the time?" Who can answer?"

JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE OF PHILADELPHIA

Dear Mr. Boal:

I am pleased to send you once more, in response to your request, an account of our activities in behalf of New Americans.

In the past year we have assisted 624 different DP families. Of this number, 425 families required and were granted financial assistance. The Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal is the agency which supplies the funds for the program of aiding New Americans in Philadelphia. The allocation to the Philadelphia Committee for New Americans for 1951 was \$325,000.

The agency accepted during 1951 an average of 15 DP family units a month from the United Service for New Americans for help in resettlement in Philadelphia; these families came to the United States under community assurances. This compares with an average of 10 a month during 1950. In addition, we continued to accept 20 to 40 families a month who applied for a variety kind of agency services. These are DP families who arrived on individual assurances, as well as those whom we had occasion to help previously and who required help with other problems.

It is noteworthy to point out that of the number who received financial assistance an encouragingly increasing number required only partial or supplementary assistance from the agency because so many in their first employment opportunities do not earn enough to cover the maintenance needs for themselves and their families. As they become more and more integrated into the community and more skillful on the job, they earn more and hence become not only self-maintaining, but productive and responsible members of the community.

The comments and observations that I made in my 1949 and 1950 reports about our experience in working with DPs are equally valid today. May I refer you to those two reports. The additional comment, however, that can be made is that the community at large has developed a deeper understanding and, therefore, has become more accepting of this group which, in turn, certainly serves to facilitate the newcomer's adjustment in this new community. In short, the

contention that I made in the past about this group of New Americans being a potentially good investment is daily being proven; they are definitely and will continue to be a real asset to the community. We are privileged and proud to be their benefactors because of the contributions and enrichment to community living that they are and will continue to be making.

Yours very sincerely,
/s/ Albert H. Lieberman
Honorary President

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MENNONITE AID SECTION Akron, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Boal:

We are pleased to give you at this time a report of the activities of the Mennonite Central Committee in the resettlement of displaced persons covering 1951.

We have continued to receive Ukrainian immigrants for the most part, and have placed them in Mennonite homes in various parts of the country. Of the 146 family units placed from July 31, 1950, to November 15, 1951, 10 families were Mennonite. Most of our immigrants have been placed on farms in rural communities with varying degrees of success. On the whole, we consider our experience with the immigrants quite satisfactory and we feel rewarded for being one of the organizations that is finding homes for worthy people here in America. We believe the immigrants will absorb readily into the United States and become good citizens, although it will take time.

We have noticed a definite trend toward the city, due to the fact that many of the immigrants, particularly the Ukrainians, have friends and relatives in larger urban centers where factory employment is available. On the other hand, we have found that a good percentage of the people are making the rural community a permanent home and are proving an asset to the communities to which they were first assigned. We have endeavored to help each family work out a satisfactory solution to its individual problems and have not insisted that they remain with the original sponsors if there are good and substantial reasons for changing elsewhere. We have tried to consider these immigrants in much the same light as we consider any other American citizen, particularly that they should be helped to better their economic condition if it is within their power to do so, and if their wishes are reasonable. We have found a genuinely good response from the immigrants to this type of treatment.

We offer the following breakdown of states to which individuals have been assigned by the Mennonite Central Committee, between

August 1, 1950, and November 15, 1951:

ti, 1/50, and ivoverno	No. of	No. of
State	Family Units	Individuals
California	4	12
Colorado	1	1
Delaware	2	6
District of Columbia	1	5
Georgia	3	9
Maryland	4	13
Massachusetts	1	3
Michigan	5	11
Minnesota	2	7
Missouri	1	3
Montana	4	16
New Jersey	5	18
New York	5	18
Ohio	6	34
Oklahoma	1	3
PENNSYLVANIA	57	162
South Dakota	5	14
Texas	1	5
Virginia	5	18
Washington	1	5
Wisconsin	1	2
Idaho	2	3
Illinois	4	15
Indiana	11	30
Iowa	2	5
Kansas	12	47
Totals	146	465

Pennsylvania has received by far the largest number of DP immigrants under our program.

We desire to express our appreciation to the Pennsylvania Commission on Displaced Persons for its coordinating efforts within the Commonwealth, and also to local employment service officers who have endeavored from time to time to be of assistance to immigrants seeking employment more in keeping with their interests and skills. As the program under the Displaced Persons

Act enters its closing phase, we believe the Pennsylvania Commission on Displaced Persons and individuals affiliated with it can have a sense of satisfaction with the part Pennsylvania has played in receiving and resettling these needy people.

With kindest personal regards, I am very respectfully

Yours sincerely,
/s/ William T. Snyder
Assistant Executive Secretary

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RESETTLEMENT OF POLISH DPs

The 4 branches of the American Committee for Resettlement of Polish DPs located in: Pittsburgh, for the Western Pennsylvania Branch; Scranton, for the Northeastern Pennsylvania Branch; Mahonoy City, for the Lower Anthracite Pennsylvania Branch; and Philadelphia, for the Eastern Pennsylvania Branch, cooperate fully with the main Committee with headquarters in Chicago.

The purpose of the Committee, as expressed in its Articles of Incorporation is:

"To help select eligible DPs of Polish ethnic origin in the designated DP camps in Europe and in accordance with Federal Laws, provide them with necessaries, secure their transportation from port of entry to the place of resettlement in the U. S., provide them with job and housing facilities and to work in cooperation with the Federal Displaced Persons Commission and all related governmental, civic and private agencies in this regard."

The Committee has official representatives in the ports of New York City, Boston and New Orleans, who, with the great cooperation of the Travelers Aid Society, extend services to arriving Polish DPs, arrange for their inland transportation and provide them with initial needs. It also has its own representative in Germany, Colonel Bol Wichrowski (a reserve officer in the U.S. Army), who aids Polish DPs in their immigration problems.

To date the Committee has resettled several thousand Polish DPs, and has already made commitments for the resettlement of an additional 10,000 Polish displaced persons, plus several thousand Polish ex-soldiers from England, eligible to emigrate to America under the amended U.S. Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

Polish DPs Want to be Citizens

We are happy to note that thus far the resettlement program has

encountered no serious difficulties. Polish DPs, eager to find a new and a free life in America, have on the whole become quickly adapted to their new environment.

That is why most Polish DPs have been resettled in the Pittsburgh industrial region, the central Pennsylvania mining areas and the Eastern Pennsylvania territory.

To date over 450 Polish DPs have been resettled in Pennsylvania. Of this number only 200 families have received sponsorship from farmers. Those DPs already resettled in Pennsylvania have proved they are a desirable, industrious, honest and loyal element. Invariably all apply for "first papers" in the first weeks after arrival here.

The 4 branches of ACRPDP in Pennsylvania will continue their Polish DP resettlement program until the last transport arrives with DPs from Europe.

It must also be mentioned that above all the success of the resettlement program is due to the voluntary services of hundreds of Americans of Polish descent in our state, who have given generously of their time and effort to this cause.

/s/ Blair F. Gunther, Chairman
American Committee for
Resettlement of Polish DPs
and
Judge, Pennsylvania Superior
Court.

PROTESTANT AGENCIES

The several denominations comprising the Church World Service appeared to have operated more as individual units than through a central office in 1951. Their motive in doing so may have sprung from the fact that Rev. Raymond F. Wieder, who had served since the formation of the State Commission as the coordinating officer, resigned and assumed other activities in Massachusetts. For this reason no report has been filed as a central organization, but elsewhere in this document individual denominations have submitted statements of activities.

SLOVAK CATHOLIC FEDERATION OF AMERICA Homestead, Pennsylvania

Displaced Persons --- Past And Future.

The program for resettlement of displaced persons under the care of the IRO is coming to a close at the end of this year, December 31, 1951, but, of course, the DPs will be entering until sometime in March or April of 1952. The Pennsylvania Commission has played a great role, especially some individuals on the Commission; respective nationality groups had taken good care of the DPs. Some, alas, never bothered with the unfortunates. I am speaking about the Pittsburgh area. I want to say that our efficient Mr. Frank K. Boal has been in constant contact with me on problems that have arisen during my tenure. He and I have attended meetings called by the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission in New York, Chicago and Delaware. The U.S. D.P.C. members, Messrs. O'Connor, Rosenfeld, and Gibson have cooperated with me.

My work with the DPs in Pittsburgh has kept me very busy meeting most of them on arrival at the Baltimore and Ohio, or the Pennsylvania Railroad stations in the early morning hours, but I was glad to be of assistance. I want to pay tribute to the Travelers Aid Society, which has done a great job. Many times when I could not meet them the gracious ladies of the society took good care of all DPs. The offices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, under the supervision of Rev. Thomas Lappan, and Miss Harter, the secretary, served the DPs well, as did Rev. Kindey of the South

Side, who has taken many of these DPs into his church buildings and from there placed them in jobs and homes.

The displaced persons who have arrived here are appreciative; they want to pay their debt to this country which has given them refuge and the chance to start life anew. Many of them have joined our Armed Forces to fight on the side that is going to rub out Communism and other subversives, so that they can enjoy freedom as we do, and make all the world as free as the U.S.A. Many of them have been placed in good positions and are contributing to the national welfare in the professions they are best fitted for -- contributions to the defense of our country for which we are grateful.

Slovak Youth Learn Rapidly

As to those who have not readily adjusted themselves, I might say that the years they spent in the camps and the language problems have been the prime barriers. Some do gripe. They are not used to the American speed of getting things done; but slowly they are becoming used to the good old American way. The English language is not a problem with the youth. They learn American methods rapidly and are the future fighters for Democracy. Many have entered schools and colleges and are at the top of the classes.

The accomplishments of the Pennsylvania DPC, in our few years of resettlement work, are based on the fact that our nationality groups have been able to obtain a large number of blanket assurances. The splendid work of the diocesan resettlement directors, priests, ministers, laymen and charity organizations is noteworthy. I mention specifically Msgr. Swanstrom and Rev. Wycislo of the NCWC. I am sure we shall be proud of the displaced persons once they become adjusted to our American way of life. Let's give them a chance -- the chance that every American likes to give his fellowman. If any would ever betray our trust I would be the first to favor shipping them back. Generous and tolerant Americans would combat sabotage.

Many DPs often say, "God bless and help America to stay free forever and help her bring freedom to other nations which have lost it."

Many DPs who have been resettled and have good jobs are most generous contributors of money and even homes that they find for others who are scheduled to arrive.

Expellee and Refugee Cases

With most of the nationalities having arrived, there still remains the problem of the German refugees and expellees. The termination of the IRO September 31, this year, poses a problem, but I feel that again we generous Americans are going to work just as hard for these expellees and the Venezia Giulis, Italo, cases that are coming up I propose to work as hard -- and harder if need be -- to help these poor unfortunates resettle in the United States.

In closing, I want to thank Senator James H. Duff, Governor John S. Fine, for the opportunity to work with them on the DP project, and also our good secretary Frank K. Boal. It also has been a pleasure and an honor to serve with the other members of this Commission.

I hope that this report meets with the approval of Governor Fine. There is so much more that I could add -- but let's hope that we can have a joint meeting sometime in the near future to map out plans for the coming year.

Sincerely yours,
/s/ Paul C. Kazimer

P.S. I have given free time on all my broadcasts to the Pennsylvania DPC daily broadcasts from 5:15 to 5:30 p.m., Sundays from 12:30 to 1:00 p.m., also space in my Slovak Newspaper, the Slovak V Amerike, a weekly.

UNITED UKRAINIAN AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE, INC.

The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee maintains national headquarters in Philadelphia, but its field of activity embraces the United States. In response to this Commission's request for an activity report, the director, Dr. Walter Gallan, a member of this Commission, submitted the 1951 nation-wide report, which is too veluminous to reprint in this document, hence the following digest:

The Ukrainian Relief Committee membership includes representatives of civic, religious, educational and fraternal organizations, all of Ukrainian descent. The committee is a member of the Cooperative Committee for American Remittances to Europe and the American Council of Voluntary Agencies.

An examination of the committee's financial statement reveals big business operation. Receipts from dues and contributions for the 9-month period ending September 30, 1951, totaled \$1,004,818.39, while relief expenditures amounted to \$957,240.77, leaving a balance of \$47,577.62.

Of the more than 20,000 displaced persons resettled in Pennsylvania, 4,134 were under the auspices of the Ukrainian Committee, and 1,881 were of Russian and Ukrainian nationality. This organization inaugurated a vocational training program for immigrants and gave instruction in English.

A book, The Tale of Prince Ihor's Campaign, was edited, printed and distributed by newly arrived Ukrainian DPs as a token of their appreciation for coming to the United States. Another publication, In The Land of Freedom, a booklet warning newly arrived DPs about the dangers of subversive organizations was extensively printed by Ukrainian language newspapers.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM Pennsylvania State Headquarters Harrisburg

Dear Mr. Boal:

I am sorry that up to this time I have not given you the information asked for in your recent telephone inquiry.

Actually, there is very little that your department and ours have done together. Unfortunately, we have no way of segregating as a group the displaced persons who are inducted into the service. It would require individual research into the cover sheets and files of all registrants inducted in Pennsylvania to get this information. These people are not aliens, but they are available for service as men without a country.

The reason for your call may have ceased by this time, but I feel that I could not contribute anything which you could use or could have used as showing a real collaboration between your office and ours. As far as possible we have forwarded the names of these people to the Local Boards where the addresses were known. For this I am most appreciative, but the return road from ourselves to you is really non-existent.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Henry Gross, Colonel, U.S.A. State Director.

The Pennsylvania DPC culled names and addresses of DPs of military age resettled in Pennsylvania and transmitted them to the Selective Service State Headquarters for referral to the local draft boards.

IN CONCLUSION

The preceding pages report what was attempted and achieved in the resettlement of approximately 25,000 "up-rooted" Europeans within the boundaries of the Commonwealth. A backward glance over the history of immigration in the United States and a periscopic view of what lies ahead in the immediate years should provide a logical conclusion.

James Truslow Adams in THE MARCH OF DEMOCRACY reviewed the social and economic history of this country to 1933. In the final paragraph of his two-volume report he observed somewhat regretfully: "The unceasing streams of fresh and alien blood have been cut off in the closing of our ports to immigration." He hoped the influx of Europeans would be resumed when the United States regained economic equilibrium. Then Mr. Adams said, "The needs of a new economic order are insistent on our taking part in the affairs of the world."

The flood tides of immigration in 1873, 1882, 1892, 1907 and 1914, swept to our shores Europeans who sought escape from famine and oppression, from rulers whose unceasing wars kept the manpower of Europe either in constant military alertness or in actual combat. This depreciated the natural resources and disrupted the agricultural economy, not to mention loss of life. During these years the United States was expanding and the 20 million who emigrated here between 1873 and 1914 were readily absorbed in our industrial and agricultural forces. America profited in many ways by this "unceasing stream of fresh and alien blood." Uncounted immigrants made worthy contributions to the cultural and professional upbuilding of America, manned ships, planes and tanks in World Wars I and II in defense of the land of their adoption.

New Horizons

World War II created a heavy draft on American manpower. Immigration was stopped. Women entered industry to supplement the diminished labor force. The United States, however, was spared economic and physical wreckage. But not Europe. Over there industrial plants were bombed to ruin. Liberated prisoners

were without jobs, tools, food or shelter. Relief was provided them by the free world, chiefly the United States and in several ways. This Commission, in association with voluntary agencies, the USDPC and the IRO, provided new horizons for more than one million refugees, of whom 339,000 found haven in the United States. Of these 25,000 were settled in Pennsylvania.

The assimilation of these newcomers, all prospective citizens, into the national and state life will remain a problem after the Commission ceases to function. It offers a challenge to social, religious and labor groups as well as to individuals. These recently arrived immigrants did not flee from czars and emperors but from mighty and venomous dictators, whose ruthless stifling of thought, action and free-will is as unbearable as the serfdom under autocrats from which the ancestors of today's immigrants sought escape to American in previous attempts to subjugate the dignity of the individual to the unbridled authority of the state.

Operation Rescue

As the Pennsylvania Displaced Persons Commission closes its books in this great "Operation Rescue," the record shows the completion of a task involving many difficulties but providing warm satisfaction as well. The primary purpose of this vast enterprise was humanitarian; to salvage lives from the war-torn debris of Europe, to rescue men and women and children from the terrible blight of rootless existence in the DP camps of Germany, Austria and Italy. In this purpose we have been successful and therefore the program was worthwhile.

There has been much criticism because of individual DPs who have proved unreliable, ungrateful or otherwise undesirable. Such criticism was often justified, but was not adequate reason to condemn the program. Human frailties being what they are, any group of people, be they Europeans, Eskimos, or even Americans, will include a number of undesirables. The proportion of these among the DPs who came to our land has been

no higher than might have been expected. Indeed, considering the ordeal these people have undergone, the number has been surprisingly small. Most DPs have become, or are well on the way to becoming, loyal, useful citizens. In helping them, we have helped ourselves!



Anthony Maronski, 33-year old Polish refugee is helping Mr. Michael Kozlowski (left) and his son, Anthony (right), with construction projects in Luzerne County.

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ADDENDA

CHICAGO CONFERENCE

Editor's Note: This report was en route to the multilith room when notice was received of the Third Annual National Resettlement Conference, January 18-19, 1952, in Chicago. Completion was deferred to permit inclusion of a digest of the Chicago meeting.

The following Pennsylvanians registered as delegates representing organizations as noted:

Benjamin G. Bushong, Brethren Service Committee
Stanley Hostetter, Mennonite Central Committee
Paul C. Kazimer, Slovak Catholic Federation
Philip Kribel, American Aid Societies
Howard W. Elkinton, Carl Schurz Foundation
Walter Boehm, Carl Schurz Foundation
Charles F. Gerhard, Committee on German Expellees
Chairman A. C. Baugher and
Secretary Frank K. Boal of the Pennsylvania Commission

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE ESTABLISHES P.I.C.M.E.

Commissioner Edward O'Connor presented a comprehensive report on a Conference attended by 23 nations held in Brussels, Belgium, November 26. The purposes of the conference, Mr. O'Connor said, "were to discuss problems growing out of overpopulation in certain western European countries, the current effect these problems have on the stability of the free world, the future dangers these problems were likely to create, and finally -- to determine what course of action was most likely to bring the fullest and most practical remedy to these problems."

Sixteen of the 23 participating governments established the PROVISIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE for the MOVEMENT OF MIGRANTS from EUROPE, to be known alphabetically as P.I.C.M.E.

Commissioner O'Connor said that three areas of activity were developed which he summarized as follows:

- l. That all possible measures be taken to step up the economies and productive capacities of all the free nations of Western Europe. Great improvement has been made in this direction during the past four years, but there is still a long way to go.
- 2. That steps be taken immediately to bring about a better distribution of workers among all the Western European nations. This must, of course, be geared to the requirements of an expanding productive capacity of all these nations. Bilateral action in this field can be helpful, but it would appear this is a task which can best be accomplished through the North Atlantic Council.
- 3. That the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe go forward with bold vision and determined leadership. The beginnings at Brussels are regarded as mediocre in some quarters, but there should be no question as to the spirit which permeated this Conference. It was such that intergovernmental action was a foregone conclusion but a few days after it commenced. This same spirit was intensified as the conference progressed. It ended on a note of harmony and solidarity, surely a foundation upon which a great and necessary human enterprise may be built.

The American initiative in meeting this problem can, if maintained, bring everlasting benefits to mankind. When we consider the vast areas of the Free World which can benefit by adding to its population and the great benefits which will in turn come to those who today are not fully sharing in the resources of the civilization in which they live, we are immediately challenged by these great possibilities for strengthening the Free World and thus securing a just and lasting peace.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE

Commissioner Henry Rosenfield, who had completed a survey of European DP centers one week before the Chicago conference, reported that new procedures on expellees were in the process of preparation, He asserted that all nominated cases "in the pipe line" would probably be out by April, and, in all likelihood, would facilitate the arrival of nominated DPs. He said that 5,000 assurances were needed within 30 days to absorb DPs already investigated and prepared for shipment to the United States. Of this number 3,000 are Protestants, mostly experienced farmers.

A major point developed by Mr. Rosenfield, illustrating further the working at cross purposes between agencies within the Department of State, referred to the Voice of America program. Our radio propaganda urges persons behind the Iron Curtain to flee to free countries. It is estimated that more than 21,000 individuals "make the jump" every month. Once within Western Germany these escapees are stranded and are thrown on the meager resources of the local economy. Their number totals about 10,000,000. Needless to say they will feel that they have been duped unless the free countries provide them with self-sustaining employment.

Mr. Rosenfield, speaking from personal observation, described distressing scenes among the escapees all of whom yearn for the opportunity to come to America. His recital of strategy used by the runaways from the communist countries, when confronted by border guards who lay land mines to destroy them, was moving and effective.

The final session of the conference was devoted to consideration of the plight of the German expellees and the proceedings were conducted by representatives of a number of German-American societies. They echoed, through resolutions adopted, the hinted sentiment of previous sessions, namely, that Congress should be petitioned to revive the U.S. DPC to full vigor, or that the DP program should be incorporated in the American Foreign Policy.

Editor's Note: We are fortunate in being able to give a brief summary of what transpired at the Third National Conference of

the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, in New York City, January 27 to 31, 1952, particularly concerning "Refugees and Surplus Population Problems." The Pennsylvania Commission was represented by Miss Cordelia Fairchild, Corresponding Secretary.

Harry N. Rosenfield, Commissioner of the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission, based his talk on "International Control of the 'S' Bomb", explaining that the "S" bomb is the "Surplus People" bomb. He said, the question of our time is: How can we make sure that people live in peace? Part of the answer is to eliminate, or at least alleviate the tensions and dangers that come from frustrated refugee and surplus populations. One of the cruel paradoxes of our century is that some countries have too many people for their present economy while others have too few. Some 60,000,000 people are refugees or are surplus to their national economies. And yet, vast areas of the world yearn for additional hands and brains. Such circumstances, if permitted to continue, lead to a disastrous chain-reaction of the "S" bomb type: frustration -- hopelessness -- acceptance of "phoney" leaders with false promises -- violence -- war.

Commissioner Rosenfield submitted the following recommendations at the close of his address:

- 1. The peaceful solution of the problem of refugees and surplus populations must be a cardinal tenet of our foreign policy.
- 2. Our immigration law must be liberalized and must become a sensitive instrument of our foreign policy.
- 3. There should be a permanent international migration agency fully equipped to resettle refugees and surplus peoples.

Emanuel Celler, U.S. Congressman from New York City, one of the original sponsors of the Displaced Persons Act, discussed the general quota limitations which have been in effect for the past 30 years. He commended the Displaced Persons Commission for the splendid work it has done since 1948, and said it is up to the citizens of our nation to indicate their wishes to Congress for the continuance of the program.

Right Reverend Monsignor Edward E. Swanstrom, Director of

War Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Conference, said that America should be proud of her part in the Displaced Persons Resettlement Program, and he feels that a long-range program for displaced persons is now urgently needed. At least six European countries are now extremely overpopulated by dispossessed people and those who have escaped from behind the Iron Curtain. Of these are approximately 12 million German ethnics. About half of the young people in this group have not been trained for any special work. Furthermore, the world has shown that they are not wanted and this may lead to serious conditions. America has the ability, resources, production advantages, etc., to take the lead in doing something about this situation in several ways, such as helping them to help themselves, emigrating from over-populated areas to where they are needed in assisting certain European countries to be restored.

Benjamin Fine, Education Editor of the New York Times, spoke of his work with the resettlement of displaced persons in this country, particularly the skilled workers. He said at least 16 per cent of them are already contributing to the American educational and cultural way of life. DP children and students are amazed at their ability to enter schools and colleges without waiting, and he spoke of the many Junior United Nations Sessions being held on college campuses, which are doing so much for all students, exchanging backgrounds from all parts of the world and thus acquiring a better international understanding.







